

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

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One of its significant revelations is the impotency of parental control over the young of the family. Two-thirds of the delinquent boys and almost one-half of the delinquent girls were living with both parents. Dependency and neglect cases were mostly due to improper conditions in the homes. The delinquency cases were more than twice those of dependency and neglect. Stealing, careless conduct, and malicious mischief were the charges against two-thirds of the boys, while with the girls "running away," "ungovernable or beyond parental control" and "sex offenses" were the charges in two-thirds of the cases. The largest percentage of boys and girls

brought before juvenile courts on delinquency charges were between 14 and 16 years of age; 8 per cent of the boys and 4 per cent of the girls were under 10 years of age. None of the 42 representative reporting courts was in Georgia. They ranged from Massachusetts to California, including Virginia and Tennessee.

In the 20,679 delinquency cases 35 per cent were dismissed or suspended on hearings, 39 per cent placed on probation and 15 per cent committed to correctional institutions, the balance given to child placing agencies. Of the delinquent children 84 per cent were white and 16 per cent colored, although the negroes are only 10 per cent of the total population.

An outstanding suggestion from the reported figures is that the courts should pay quite as much, and close attention to the parents of the delinquents as to the juvenile culprits themselves. Parents

ATLANTA, GA.

CONSTITUTION

FEB 10 1930

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Social surveyors and welfare workers have given currency to a popular belief that the young of the race here in America are notably degenerating along the lines of juvenile delinquencies reaching into crimes. The records of the more than 1,000 juvenile courts in the states ought to throw revealing and convincing light upon such claims.

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An outstanding suggestion from the reported figures is that the courts should pay quite as much and close attention to the parents of the delinquents as to the juvenile culprits themselves. Parents who allow their children to run wild and at large to commit petty thieving and depredations on property might properly be held guilty of that parental neglect which the law denounces and punishes.

*There is no reason or legal logic in making the delinquent childrer the sole sufferers for the sins of the parents who failed to curb and control the conduct of their sons and daughters.

Juvenile court judges might well ponder the possible efficacy of making the daddy a goat with his kids.

**NEGRO DELINQUENCY PRESENTS
UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF ITS OWN**

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
Sunday, August 10, 1930.

**Dark Tenements, Crowded Rooms, narrow Alleys
Low Wages, Unemployment and Sickness Are Con-
ditions Often Surrounding Colored Children.**

NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of ten articles that are being published in THE NASHVILLE BANNER each Sunday under the general theme of "The Problem Child and the New Day." This series is being published under the auspices of the Problem Child Committee of the Council of Girls' Work.

By DR. THOMAS ELSA JONES
(President, Fisk University)

"Negro Youth Sentenced to Penal Farm" read an inconspicuous headline on an inside page of a local daily. This statement is so much in accord with the average expectation that its news value is slight. Yet behind this obscure news item is the world of economic struggle, social change and human pathos. Dark tenements, crowded rooms, narrow alleyways, low wages, unemployment, sickness, immorality and despair are conditions to which surround, inoculate and over-

whelm Negro boys and girls in sections of Nashville as well as other American cities.

Juvenile delinquency, like disease, thrives where there is greatest disorganization in the normal processes of life and it spreads to healthy sections unless checked by outside agencies. A cursory analysis shows that delinquency is not confined to any one race. It may spread from one group to another. If a city would materially reduce the number of juvenile offenders in its population, it should study the conditions under which the delinquents live and find ways to provide a normal healthy life.

IN IMMIGRANT SECTION

In the first place the Negro delinquent is usually found in those sections of the city which are occupied by the most recent immigrants. This is not because immigrants are essentially bad, but because newcomers are at a disadvantage in finding suitable homes, friends and work. A striking example of the difficulty confronting a Negro family in Chicago was recently revealed to the author. The family, consisting of a husband, wife, two children, and a mother, left a cottage of five rooms and a job as assistant foreman on a plantation in Mississippi for a one-room apartment and a janitor's position in Chicago. Since the first rush of employment and high wages three years ago the family has been in want. The father, after walking the streets in search of work for weeks, became discouraged and abandoned the family. The mother sought work, but was too old to earn much. The wife worked at odd jobs until she married again. This marriage was more unfortunate than the first. The children having little family care, no place to play, and surrounded by bootlegging establishments and gambling dens soon succumbed to stealing and immorality. At the time of the interview both the boy and the girl of the family had been brought to the children's court on vagrancy and waywardness, two or three times.

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LOCAL SITUATION

In Nashville a recent study of a thousand Negro families by the social science department of Fisk University although not yet fully tabulated seems to show that the greater number of juvenile delinquents come from the immigrant sections of the city than elsewhere.

In the second place, Negro delinquents come from homes that are disorganized through poverty or parental infidelity. Unskilled workmen who are out of work or who receive low wages are naturally unable to maintain a home in the security that is essential to the character development of children. The subsistence level is so low that both father and mother are forced to work leaving the children to shift for themselves in the alleys and crowded streets. When they return home at night they are too tired to play with the children or heed the danger signs of unadjusted and misdirected character development. Irritated at their own misfortunes and out of sorts with life such parents frequently resort to nagging and blows. Again it often happens that such parents are out of sorts with each other. Family differences grow into brawls, separation, and sex promiscuity. Such examples in the home of course make it easy for children to violate the property and personal rights of others.

A study of Negro delinquency in Detroit, Mich., revealed the fact that 20 per cent of the boy offenders were guilty of larceny; 14 per cent were incorrigible and 13 per cent guilty of unlawful use of automobiles. Seventy-six per cent of the girls were arrested for immoral conduct. This high proportion of immorality, however, was not substantiated by a report of the Children's Court in Buffalo, where it was stated that the greatest number of misdemeanors were for theft, and very few, if any, sex offenses were reported. In New York, Knoxville, and St. Louis, the most frequent delinquencies for both sexes seem to be disorderly conduct, desertion of home, waywardness and ungovernable habits.

TRACEABLE TO NEGLIGENCE

In Nashville, while I do not have complete statistics at hand, it appears that theft, violations of property rights and immorality are most common juvenile offences. In general these delinquencies are traceable to neglect, lack of understanding between parent and child and infidelity between husband and wife. A disorganized and unwholesome home life are important factors in Negro delinquency.

In the third place, urban sophistication without child guidance, and social welfare seems to multiply juvenile delinquency among Negroes. Being used to simple face to face relationships on the farm, where the child is in personal contact with the parent, boss and teacher, he is little prepared for the city where the parents are seldom at home, the boss is never seen and the teacher regards him as number so and so in a large enrollment. Living near the cheap movie, the bootlegger's joint, the dance hall, and the brothel, with no playground, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., social settlement or director of recreation, the Negro youth in the city comes to feel that only money is worth while. Any method used to get it is justified. Boys gangs are drilled in obtaining property, whether bananas or money, without being detected. And city life is conceived as a mad scramble for wealth without the spoils going to the most clever and unprincipled.

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General

3 of 3

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More complete statistics of the Negroes are now being assembled and analyzed and studies of varieties of recreations made. These should and their findings be results of institutional first offenders are these should be findings presented to the city and universities and the Board of Public Wel-

FFB 1 0 1930
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UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF ITS OWN

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There were nearly 100 outdoor centers and twenty-three indoor centers for Negroes in proportion to all of the seven Southern cities cited by Dr. E. E. Schattschabel. There were inadequate facilities for the Negro juvenile delinquents from 10 to 28 per cent in centers where such facilities were provided.

CAUSES HERE

The Negro population of the South is being augmented by immigration from Columbia, Franklin,

tion without child guidance, and social welfare seems to multiply juvenile delinquency among Negroes. Being used to simple face to face relationships on the farm, where the child is in personal contact with the parent, boss and teacher, he is ill-prepared for the city where the parents are seldom at home, the boss is never seen and the teacher regards him as number so and so in a large enrollment. Living near the large dance hall, the bootlegger's joint, the brothel and the playground, with no social settlement or director of playground, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and no growth in America in twenty-eight years was an increase of 3.3 per cent. During this time as for whites as for colored populations, there was but one in delinquency children. When the Negro shows the same increase in both the urban and rural dis-offenders of the decade. In addition, the greater than migration and dis-offenders were satisfied with lack of playground and recreation may be delinquency. According to the Play-book of the Play-Association of migrants from

It is interesting to note that while there was an 8 per cent increase in the urban population from 1890 to 1900 there was a 2 per cent increase in delinquency of the same period. Among urban whites compared by race up to a disadvantage South and North districts during each year to recent immigration organized home life grounds and organizations account for new ground and Recreation

fare in Nashville there is opportunity to gather facts and inaugurate policies which will place Nashville at the head of the list of cities enacting progressive legislation for the benefit of the juvenile delinquent.

Social settlements should be modernized and strengthened. A program of family case work, child welfare and public health service should be inaugurated. City, county and State institutions dealing with the juvenile delinquent should co-operate in establishing a unified policy of legislation, and court action toward making responsible citizens out of boys and girls who have been handicapped by poverty, family life and city streets

Juvenile Delinquency - 1930

Georgia.

GEORGIA TO HAVE THREE PROBATION OFFICERS ON DUTY

Wants Negro Woman Officer

10-30-30

Woman's Federation Makes This Request of Mayor

It was announced recently by Jas. P. Faulkner, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Department of Public Welfare, that Georgia will have three federal probation officers according to the state department of Joel R. Moore, supervisor of federal probation service for the United States government. Mr. Moore was a visitor in Georgia during the past week in the interest of additional probation service for the three federal districts in Georgia. While in Atlanta Mr. Moore conferred with Judge Samuel H. Sibley, presiding judge of the North Georgia District, and Thomas B. Mimms, of the State Department of Public Welfare. In Macon, Mr. Moore conferred with Judge Bascomb S. Deaver of the Middle Georgia District and Richard A. Chappell, present federal probation officer for the entire State of Georgia. "Effective probation service will reduce the jail population of the state and reclaim many youthful offenders," said Mr. Moore in discussing the additional service for the state.

Two years ago seven federal probation officers were employed in seven states for experimental purposes. Georgia was one of these states. This year less than fifty probation officers have been authorized by Congress, yet Georgia gets three. This success is attributed to the interest of our federal judges, our State Department of Public Welfare and our representatives in Congress.

Roused by the arrest of several children during the month of September on charges of theft and burglary Mrs. O. Holly Lee McIver, president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, took up the matter of adjustment with Judge Ralford Falligant of the Juvenile court. The fact that these offenders were less than ten years of age warranted some steps being taken whereby such young children may be exposed to criminal temptations.

After the report of the president at its October meeting, the Federation sent a committee including Mrs. McIver, Mrs. Lucy Newton, Mrs. Victoria Roberts, Mrs. Rosa Perrin, and Mrs. John McIntosh to confer with the mayor, Gordon Saussy, concerning the appointment of a policewoman to work among members of the race. Another committee including Mrs. M. E. Harper, Mrs. Victoria Roberts and Mrs. Jas. R. Davis was appointed to request of the Board of Education a colored assistant truant officer.

Individuals and organizations interested in this movement are Mrs. Willis Heard, vice president of the advisory board to the mayor, Mrs. A. R. Lawton, member of the advisory board of the Juvenile court, the Parent-Teachers' Association represented by Mrs. Pearl Smith and the Negro Educational Committee represented by J. W. Hubert.

STUDY RACE CHILDREN AT UNIV. OF CHICAGO

Chicago 2-7-30
CHICAGO, Feb. 6. — A special course in the study of problems of juvenile delinquency among Chicago Negroes with emphasis on the family background will be undertaken by the Urban League and the local community research committee of the University of Chicago. It will be the second of a series of similar studies. Prof. E. R. Moses, former director of sociology at Straight University, New Orleans, who made a similar study in Detroit, will be in charge, assisted by University of Chicago students.

father, mother, and patient, earnings of father and mother, occupation, neighborhood, religion, floor of building, front or rear, amount of rent paid, role of delinquent in family, etc. In the other series mentioned above, map plotting to indicate special distribution. The intensive personality studies include history of behavior difficulties, physical and psychological findings and intensive materials covering the cultural background, including the delinquent's "own story."

"Generally among the Negro delinquents the family has lived in Chicago less than eight years. That may suggest that a possible contributing cause of delinquency is the difficulty to readjust to a new environment. Most of the boys have had more than one address and there is a high rate of mobility, but always within a neighborhood."

"In a number of the neighborhoods where delinquency is high are districts where delinquency was high before the Negro population moved in. Some of the probation officers say that the first few years a new population is in a neighborhood delinquency is higher than later."

"The most prevalent rents paid are \$35, \$37, \$25, \$40 and \$50."

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that my findings thus far are tentative and must be verified."

EXPERT STUDIES DELINQUENCY OF NEGRO CHILDREN

Father or Mother Gone;
Income Level Lower;
More Mothers Work

CHICAGO—(ANP) The problem of growing waywardness among Negro boys and girls in Chicago has for its contributing causes, broken homes with either father or mother gone, transplanted families, low wages, cheap rents, mothers employed outside the home, according to the study being made in Chicago by Prof. Earl R. Moses, former professor at Straight University, New Orleans. Mr. Moses is making the study under the auspices of the University of Chicago, where he is a research assistant and the Chicago Urban League in which organization he is director of research.

Tentative indications, arising from the study of the problem which has aroused considerable concern here because of the mounting delinquency among colored children, were given by Mr. Moses this week at a meeting held at the City Club under the auspices of the Interracial group of the Chicago Urban League.

33,000 Cases

Mr. Moses is going over the records of approximately 33,000 cases of juvenile delinquency of all nationalities in Chicago, including the complete Juvenile court records for the fiscal year 1929, as well as the series of 1900-1906, 1917-1923, and the police court series of 1927. He is working in close cooperation with parole officers who parole boys to him, and is making personality studies in reference to the delinquents' family backgrounds. He is also supplementing his studies with the experience of probation officers and others.

"Thus far the study indicates," he said, "that in the homes of the Negro delinquents the prevailing situation is that the father is dead and the mother remarried, or that the father has deserted the mother. Fewer mothers are housewives staying at home than is the case among white delinquents. Many mothers are domestics or are employed in industry."

Few Own Homes

"It seems that fewer parents of Negro delinquents own their own homes than is true among the white American group with foreign-born parents. The income level appears to be slightly lower among the Negro delinquents than among the white delinquents, except for one nationality."

"The weekly earnings of the fathers of the Negro delinquents range from \$22 to \$35. The women earn \$12, \$13, \$15, \$18, and sometimes \$20 and \$25."

Many Phases

"The entire record of each case of the 1929 series has been checked carefully with reference to first offender or recidivist, nationality, age, sex, grade in school, court sentence, nature of delinquency, school record, marital status, number of persons in household, birthplace of father, mother, and patient, earnings of father and mother, occupation, neighborhood, religion, floor of building, front or rear, amount of rent paid, role of delinquent in family, etc. In the other series

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Less Than 8 Years

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Research Expert Studying Problem Offered by Increasing Delinquency

Amsterdam News
6-26-30
New York N.Y.
Broken Homes, Low Wages, Employment of Mothers and Transplanted Families Are Listed as Contributing Causes

CHICAGO, June 23 (ANP).—The problem of growing waywardness among Negro boys and girls in Chicago has for its contributing causes broken homes, with either father or mother gone, transplanted families, low wages, cheap rents, mothers employed outside the home, according to the study being made in Chicago by Prof. Earl R. Moses, former professor at Straight University, New Orleans. Mr. Moses is making the study under the auspices of the University of Chicago, where he is a research assistant, and the Chicago Urban League, in which organization he is director of research.

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Juvenile Delinquency - 1930

Iowa.

OHIO COLORED GIRL PROBATION OFFICER

~~Houston, Texas~~
DES MOINES, Iowa—(ANP)—

Chosen from a list of more than a dozen applicants of both races, Miss Marguerite A. Esters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Esters, was appointed probation officer of the Polk County juvenile court by Judge Joseph E. Myers. ~~Houston, Texas~~

Miss Esters, who is now a junior law student at Drake University, received her A. B. degree at the same school in the June class. She was the first girl of her race to graduate from the new Roosevelt high school, which is located in one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city.

The new probation officer, who lives at 1423 Center Street, is president of the Delta Chapter and state organizer of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Miss Esters is also president of the Cosmopolitan Club at Drake University, chairman of the interracial committee of the Youth's conference and a former playground teacher. ~~10 17 30~~



WAXTER URGES NEGRO WORKERS AT INSTITUTION

Colored Personnel Can
Handle the Problems
Better

CLOSE MELVALE

Institution Impossible,
Juvenile Judge Says

A complete Negro personnel from top to bottom for Cheltenham, and a proposed institution for delinquent girls were urged by Juvenile Court Judge P. J. Waxter, speaking at the "Y" Anniversary at Bethel A.M.E. Church, Sunday. 5-3-30

"And whatever body the legislature might be induced to appoint to map out a program for delinquent and feeble minded Negro boys and girls in the state, should have on it a goodly number of Negro men and women," the judge declared.

Cheltenham

Speaking of Cheltenham, Judge Waxter declared:

"Cheltenham has 12,000 acres of land, a fine substantial building, and the state pays good wages, but there is one thing lacking there that every institution should have, that is, the proper attitude the child has toward the institution. Is he contented? Is he getting something out of that school? In Cheltenham they don't have that."

"Give them the elements of education, take them out of the illiterate class. There should be colored personnel who come into contact with the children who come into the institution, to give them some background, and to teach them to understand why they should be right—show them some reason why they are there and enough of a trade to be able to go out and earn their living.

"We should have men who are really going to see their problem, men who are going to see their point of

view. After all, it is up to you, because it is primarily your problem.

"In the whole state of Maryland, there is not one single institution to which the colored feeble minded and delinquent children may be sent. We of the Juvenile Court feel that we should have an addition to Crownsville.

Melvale Impossible

"The two great problems that are facing us are, first, as to the delinquent child. We do have reformatory schools in which we can take care of them, but there is no institution in the state where the feeble minded can be sent.

"The truant girls are sent to the Melvale Industrial Home, but Melvale is absolutely impossible at the present time. The reports are to the effect that conditions at that place are impossible—the house is in very bad condition, there is no equipment with which to work, the girls have had no knives and forks, but at the present time have spoons with which to eat. The moral condition is terrible. There is no supervision over the building and the girls are not being properly clothed. It is impossible to do anything at that place as it now stands.

"We have gotten together about \$1,000 from various sources which we expect to spend as soon as we have organized a definite plan of procedure.

"We hope to get the backing of Gov. Ritchie. Of course we can't send all children to institutions. We try to keep them out of the institutions. Even the best institution in God's world is a bad place for a child. So we have to find some place other than an institution for as many as we can. We take the child out of the home and we try to find a foster parent. With that thought in mind, we are sending one man throughout the counties this summer to try to find homes for the colored children—persons who will adopt them and give them a decent home, and help them get a decent hold on life.

"We feel that if we can get enough colored people who understand and will work—that if we can get that kind of colored people interested—we will be able to work and do more for the colored children and will be able to get something done.

Agro American
3-2-30
NEW PROBATION OFFICER
—Charles King, who was recently appointed and will assist George Ralph in handling race children who come into the juvenile court.

Harry S. Cummings Appointed Probation Officer

Harry S. Cummings, Jr., 1234 Druid Hill Ave., was appointed a probation officer by the Baltimore Supreme Bench, on Saturday.

Mr. Cummings successfully passed a competitive examination held in the city last January by William L. Stuckert, chief probation officer, and the appointment was made possible by an increase in the Probation Department's appropriation for 1930, authorized by the Board of Estimates.

Mr. Cummings is a son of the late Harry Cummings, colored city councilman of Baltimore, and who was well thought of by all classes and colors of his fellow-citizens.

GETTING A SLANT ON THE WOMEN BEHIND THE BARS

Courier

By BERNICE

I like "plural personalities"; they are most intriguing. In her cozy little Atlantic City home I met a woman, who impressed me rather forcibly as an excellent illustration of just this type.

My preconceived notion of what Atlantic county's first and only colored police matron must be like, was shot to pieces, in the face of my first glimpse of Mrs. Sarah E. Brown.

In her greeting Mrs. Brown was the fond mother, the young girl's confidante and advisor. She took my hand in both of hers, held it in a warm, gentle clasp, the while two soft brown eyes gazed steadily into mine. Then a smile, a dimple—and, oh, yes, I believe I noticed a mass of lovely gray hair.

But in answer to a question concerning her work Mrs. Brown replied with some emphasis:

"Unquestionably, it is the parents in the majority of instances who are responsible for the deplorable number of delinquent cases which come to our department daily. Here the quiet dignity and firmness of the disciplinarian were felt, rather than noted in any visible change of countenance.

"Boys and girls, both white and colored ranging in ages from 8 to 16 years, are sent to the detention room to await summons to the Juvenile Court, and it's the duty of the matron in charge to personally receive, search, record cases and make daily report of behavior while in her custody.

"That Judge William H. Smathers of the Juvenile Court is convinced that sheer negligence on the part of parents is the crux of the situation, is evidenced by his severe scoring of them when arraigned before him. He not only reprimands the parents, but in some cases he fines them, and in all events he exacts a promise of future cooperation in the training of their own offspring, and not to leave the entire burden upon the shoulders of others.

"But aren't the Negroes in this county doing something to mitigate this evil among our own?"

"Well-I-I."

I glanced up suddenly from my notes. She had settled farther back upon the sofa. She had paused. A

pair of eyes had narrowed to mere slits, as though they had surveyed a vast area, and eliminated all within it save one object, and were now training their full fire and force on one far-reaching, piercing thought. Her mind seemed concentrated upon one unrevealed vision. There was "caution," too. At that moment Mrs. Brown seemed so much the "road builder." Appeared as one who paved the way as she trod along, yet ever planning ahead, and beyond it, the ultimate fruition, all things being equal. This woman was not simply "holding down a political job."

"Well, she resumed, I have been active in various organizations practically all of my life, and especially among boys and girls. So when I took up my duties at the City Hall, just eight years ago tomorrow, Jan. 14, I knew pretty much what to expect. One year after, the Martha V. Martin Rescue Circle, of which I am the president, was founded though my efforts to provide a place for as many of the unfortunate young girls who came under my jurisdiction as possible. On the 26th of this month, seven years later, we dedicate the home, which has been purchased with funds provided by the Martha V. Martin Rescue Circle—alone. It is located at 1212 Columbia avenue, Pleasantville, N. J., has been chartered by the state, but will be supported entirely by the Circle.

"Last year, this organization sheltered 74 girl-mothers and their babes, and in some instances cared for the young mothers who were in ill health, for as long as six or seven months, providing medical services free of charge, and generally building up mother and child, until the little woman was in condition to seek work.

"One child who had gotten into trouble, wanted to return to her mother in Virginia, so the Circle produced the \$50 with which to pay her expenses back to her home.

"Occasionally we are in a position to do something for the boys. That is, the Circle. (Although it exists mainly for girls in the condition I have stated.) A youth who had gone astray and was found wandering around among the dives in Philadelphia, was completely outfitted, given a traveling bag and \$52 and sent back to Tennessee to his mother, who was ill in bed. And now we re-

ceive the most beautiful letters from that mother, telling us of her eternal gratitude, and repeating over and over again that her boy is doing so splendidly, has a steady job, making a comfortable income, is her only support, and is no longer causing her to worry."

"Does there seem to be any appreciable decrease in the number of cases today as compared with figures when you first took up your work at the Hall?"

A mellow, but thoughtful voice replied: "Yes, decidedly so." For one flitting moment there was an anxious furrow in her brow. Then complete relaxation.

"I don't know anything else I can tell you of my work, she added brightly, unless it be about our 'Children's Lost and Found Bureau.' With that, Mrs. Brown related a number of little incidents relative to the amusingly pathetic predicament of the tots lost on Boardwalk or beach, and from May until September they usually register about 100 a month. Here, again, we have the mother, rather than the disciplinarian, or practical politician. But this time the adoring, fun-loving mother, proud of little Tommy's boyish pranks and childish wit.

And Mrs. Brown is a mother. She has three grown children, two sons and a married daughter. Her hus-

clubs, including civic, political, religious, and fraternal organizations. She is a born leader—among her own.

NEXT WEEK—"Efficient young woman gets 'break'!"

POLICE MATRON



band has retired from business. One son is on the police force in Atlantic City.

In conclusion, I might add that Mrs. Brown is active in 12 different

Juvenile Delinquency - 1930

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OBSERVER

NOV 13 1930

PATRIOTIC WORK OF NEGRO WOMEN.

Public Welfare Progress, published by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, is reminding the public of a situation at Effland which is demanding attention at the next session of the Legislature, with statement to the effect that the board will once more ask the General Assembly to accept the North Carolina Training School for Negro Girls, located there, as "a gift" to the State from the negro club women. This school, so Public Welfare Progress says, founded in 1924 through the efforts and sacrifices of negro women over the State, has been existing on a meagre maintenance fund, \$2,000 of which has been contributed by the State each year since 1927. The negro club women have contributed thousands of dollars towards the establishment and maintenance of this building, and now wish to present the institution as a gift to North Carolina provided that the State will carry on the work.

It is argued that the taking over of Effland school would mean the completion of North Carolina's four-square institutional program. The State would then have training schools for both white girls and white boys, negro girls and negro boys. At present the State has no facilities, except the use of the tiny institution at Effland, which is really a private institution, for the training of delinquent negro girls. The population of this school numbers around 15 or, at most, 20, which is indeed small when one considers the number of negro girls who each year are brought before the juvenile court.

The negro club women, declares Welfare Progress, have done a notable work in establishing this institution for the young girls of their race who have started on the wrong track and need guidance. The institution is greatly cramped for funds, and it would appear time for the State to assume responsibility for the institution which is after all only doing work of a public nature.

ASK LEGISLATURE
TO TAKE SCHOOL
FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Erected at Cost of Much Denial
by Negro Women, School
Does Great Work

Raleigh, Nov. 3 (AP)—The legislature of 1931 will be asked in the legislative program of the state board of charities and public welfare to take over the training school for delinquent Negro girls at Effland, the state board announced today. The school was established by the Negro club women of the state in 1924.

The two preceding general assemblies were asked to accept the school as a gift providing the state would continue the work being done. Both declared, however, although they granted \$2,000 annually for maintenance.

The state board is interested in seeing Effland become a state institution. Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of public welfare, said, in order to complete the four-square program of institutional training for delinquent youth in North Carolina, it was pointed out that now has no provision for the training of delinquent Negro girls, although there are the Jackson and Eastern Training schools for white boys and the Morrison school for Negro boys. The Effland school, welfare officials said, has been operating under a handicap because of shortage of funds. The capacity of the school, it was said, is only 15, without crowding.

The school plant, it was stated, is valued at \$25,000, being composed of a cottage building and 169 acres of land. The welfare workers of the state department said the work of establishing and operating the school has been done by the Negro club women at a sacrifice.

The Negro women have offered the school to the state with no strings attached, representatives of the board said, except the understanding that it be operated for the purpose for which it was founded.

North Carolina.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1930

Appointed State
~~Defender~~
Parole Officer

10-78-30

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—Hon. Hal. H. Griswold, director of state welfare, announced the appointment of Samuel V. Perry, brother of John H. Perry, deputy county clerk, as state parole officer for the Cuyahoga and Mahoning counties district.

Chambers, Ill.
The appointment was made possible by State Representative Perry B. Jackson and through the assistance of the following leading citizens: Hon. Harry E. Davis, civil service commissioner; Councilman Lawrence O. Payne, Clayborne George, Leroy Bundy, Rev. Russell Brown, Attorney Alexander H. Martin, Hon. Harold H. Burton, city law director; Judge John P. Dempsey, Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, Miss Jane E. Hunter, Hon. B. L. Britton, insurance executive; Frank Launders, golf professional; W. R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare federation, and Peyton W. Lemon, treasurer of the Empire Savings and Loan company.

Juvenile Delinquency-1930

Pennsylvania.

PROBATION AGENT
Cornell 10-18-30



Photo by [unclear]
HARVEY A. SHAW

Formerly Boys' Work secretary at the Center Avenue Y. M. C. A. and a Boston University graduate, was named as probation agent for the Department of Justice, Board of Pardons for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. His offices will be located in the Berger building. The naming of Mr. Shaw marks the first time in local history that a Negro has received such an appointment. Mr. Shaw's duties will include the looking after parole prisoners from the Western Pennsylvania penitentiaries.

Juvenile Delinquency - 1930
PROPOSED SCHOOL.

South Carolina.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the South Carolina General Assembly has introduced a bill that would establish an Industrial Training School for Negro Boys to be known as the John G. Richards School. It is proposed that the school be placed under the management of the State Board of Public Welfare, and that its personnel be drawn from among the Negro race.

Palmetto Reader

The proposed school would be open to boys between the ages of 8 and 17 years, voluntarily committed by their parents or guardians, or in the absence of either, by themselves. In either of these cases the warrant of commitment would be approved by a Circuit Judge, a Probate Court, or a Judge of a County Court. They would be kept there until they are 21, unless dismissed sooner by order of the Board of Public Welfare. 3-15-30

Instruction would include such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the boy's years and capacities; and such trades would be taught as would enable them to earn an honest livelihood.

Boys between 8 and 17 indicted for crime would, before they are tried be committed by consent of parents or by the Judge or Magistrate before whom indicted. After conviction in lieu of sentence, the trial Judge would be permitted to commit the defendant to the school.

Columbia, S.C.

All expenses would be borne by the state, except such sums as the parents and guardians of certain boys would pay, and such sums as would be donated.

It is presumed that these boys who would be committed voluntarily would be of such character as would make their commitment to such an institution the best thing for them and their community, and that their conduct would be of such nature as would give evidence of bordering on criminal. If this is true the idea is a good one and is deserving of support.

The object of such an institution should be to reclaim those youth who give promise of going astray, for society, and to teach them to be useful citizens. It is well that the judiciary committee thought to couch in the bill the provision that the school's personnel should be Negro, for Negroes would certainly carry that sympathy and understanding and kinship with them as would more nearly bring the boy into the realization of his better self. We hope that this bill is acted upon favorably and that the John G. Richards Industrial Training School for Negro Boys may become a reality.